

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, - D. C.

The State Board of Health in Michigan has promulgated an order requiring physicians practicing in that State to report cases of tuberculosis, under a statute which empowers the board to compel doctors to report cases of dangerous communicable disease. A medical practitioner of high standing in his profession disregarded this requirement, insisting upon his right to do so, because tuberculosis was not expressly mentioned in the statute. The lower court excused him on this ground, but the Supreme Court has reversed this decision, holding that the State Board has the discretionary power to classify pulmonary consumption among contagious or communicable maladies.

It is true that John C. Fairfax, Baron Fairfax, made a great deal more of a figure through his title in Maryland than he would have made over in England. But it is also true that he was an American citizen of the best type—the type of those who, if they had his opportunity, would think as he did that any title which a man does not earn for himself adds nothing to his value if he is a valuable person, and if he is personally insignificant gives a touch of the ridiculous to his insignificance.

The Duke of Abruzzi has come nineteen miles nearer the North Pole than Nansen. He therefore heads the list of arctic explorers. He lost two fingers, amputated on account of frost-bites. Lieutenant Peary has lost some of his toes. Have these men fully learned their trade, so long as they are exposed to nipping frosts such as the Esquimaux escape?

Women are increasingly and regularly studying and going into the practice of all branches of horticulture. The course of study in some of the best schools in agriculture, as well as in horticulture, is now open to them. Horticulture appeals to many women. It leads into the most interesting fields of work, and this, with far less of nerve wear than in many other occupations.

As a general rule, women of full age may be employed in all vocations that are open to men, and are not protected or restricted by special legislation. In some States this is expressly provided—California by the Constitution, and Illinois and Washington by statute.—"No person shall be precluded or debarred from any occupation, profession, or employment (except military) on account of sex." In Illinois the law adds, "Nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring any female to do work on streets or roads or serve on juries."

The census returns of some of the boom towns of the South and West deserve attention, for they teach a lesson which might well be learned by people of small means who are seeking for opportunities to make 500 per cent. a month by real estate investments in towns of magic growth. Many of the towns with collapsed booms may have a prosperous future when they shall be allowed to develop naturally and honestly. However that may be, persons who are seeking real estate investments in growing towns can do much better in localities where values are not inflated by a speculative mania. The experience of the past twenty years proves that it is wise to avoid boom towns in making permanent investments.

Here is a new problem for those who say that true etiquette is founded on kindness and unselfishness. What sort of a title shall be given the woman physician who is married when her name is mentioned with her husband's? We all know of cases where a capable woman has been forced to the front by the inefficiency of her husband. If she by her skill as a physician is earning the income which supports the family and has secured a reasonable degree of eminence in her profession, should her visiting cards be printed Mr. and Dr. or Dr. and Mr., or the humble Mr. and Mrs.? There are solid objections to each and every one of these forms, so the easiest way to settle it is to have separate cards for husband and wife. But that is no help to those unfortunate enough to address envelopes of invitation to the unconventionally balanced couple. Really it is a genuine puzzle for the etiquette lawmaker to solve for a perplexed public which wishes to be modern in both mentality and manners.

A BILL

To Regulate the Production and Sale of Milk and Cream in and for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, sell milk or cream, or hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale, without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District. Application for such permit shall be in ink on a blank furnished by said health officer, and said health officer shall, upon receipt of such application in due form, make, or cause to be made, an examination of the premises which it is intended to use for, or in connection with, such selling, holding, offering, or producing, and if the same be found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and to be provided with sufficient and suitable means for cooling milk and cream and keeping the same cold, and for effectually cleansing all receptacles in which milk or cream is received, stored, kept, measured, or delivered, and if such milk is to be produced on such premises, the cows to be used for that purpose are suitable therefor, the health officer shall issue such permit as is hereinbefore specified without charge; Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons selling milk or cream for consumption on their own premises only; Provided further, That no applicant shall be restrained from conducting business until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection. And provided further, That any permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream authorized by such permit to be sold, or to be held, offered, or produced for sale, is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 2. That no person shall bring any milk or cream into the District of Columbia for sale without a permit so to do from said health officer. Application for such permit shall be made in ink, on a blank furnished by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description as said health officer may require of the premises which are used or intended to be used in connection with the production, storing, and shipment of such milk; or cream, and by a description of the devices, apparatus, and utensils for the cooling, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and for the cleansing of such receptacles and measures as are used in connection therewith. Said application shall be accompanied further by a sworn statement from a legally qualified veterinary surgeon as to the physical condition of the cattle from which such milk or cream is to be derived. If after examination of said application, and after an examination of such premises, devices, apparatus, utensils, and cattle, if such an examination be practicable, said health officer is satisfied that the milk or cream produced on the premises described in said application will be brought into said District for sale without danger to public health, he shall issue to the applicant, without charge, a permit so to do, on condition that the statements made by the applicant in, or in connection with, his application are true; that none but pure, unadulterated milk or cream, which has been properly cooled and preserved at a temperature below sixty degrees Fahrenheit, shall be brought into said District; that in the management of his premises, and in the production, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and in all matters connected therewith, the licensee shall be governed by the laws and regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and the production, storage, and sale of milk and cream in the District of Columbia when such laws and regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which his premises are located; and that such premises and all devices, apparatus, and utensils connected therewith, and all cattle thereon, may be inspected at any time, without notice, by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed representative; and no licensee shall bring or send milk or cream into said District when and so long as said licensee fails or refuses to comply with any and all of the conditions aforesaid; Provided, That no applicant shall be restrained from bringing milk or cream into said District until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection; And provided further, That any permit aforesaid may be suspended or revoked, without notice, by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream therefrom is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 3. That no person shall knowingly sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream which has been brought without lawful authority into the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream taken from any cow less than fourteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease, condition, or injury which is liable to render the milk or cream from said cow unwholesome, or from

any cow insufficiently fed, or fed on any substance liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk or cream from such cow; and the presence on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in said District of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease condition or injury which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome, or of any cow which is insufficiently fed or has been fed on any substance or substances liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to sell such milk and of producing, holding, and offering such milk for sale; Provided, That no person shall be convicted under the provisions of this section who produces evidence satisfactory to the court before which he is tried that he did not know, and could not with due diligence have obtained knowledge of the condition of the cow, which rendered her unsuitable for the production of milk for sale within the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. That no person shall in said District sell any milk or cream, or hold or offer any milk or cream for sale, which is not clean and wholesome and free from foreign substances, nor unless the same has been cooled immediately after coming into his possession to a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and is and has been constantly kept below such temperature, nor under any misrepresentation in respect thereof as to name or quality, or as being what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety.

Sec. 6. That no person shall in the District of Columbia manufacture, sell, or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any condensed milk, unless the same be made of pure, clean, wholesome milk, free from preservatives, nor any condensed milk made from milk from which a part of the cream has been removed, or from milk containing less than twelve and one-half per centum milk solids, including three and one-half per centum of fat, unless the same be plainly marked and sold as condensed skimmed milk, nor in any case unless the percentage by weight which the milk in the finished product bears to the entire mass is indicated on a label affixed to the outside of the package, can, or vessel in which such condensed milk is held, sold, offered, or exposed for sale.

Sec. 7. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per centum of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

Sec. 8. That every person in said District selling, exchanging, or delivering milk, condensed milk, or cream, or having the same in his custody or possession to sell, exchange, or deliver, shall furnish to any agent of the health department of said District who shall apply to him for the purpose and tender him the value of the same a sample sufficient for purpose of analysis. And the person making such analysis shall, if he find such sample to be below the standard required by this Act, inclose and seal a portion thereof in a proper container, and reserve the same for a period of thirty days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of taking such sample, unless the person from whom such sample was reserved apply for such reserved portion before the expiration of that period; but if such application be made such reserved portion shall be delivered by the person having possession thereof to the applicant or to such person as may be designated by him.

Sec. 9. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless there be on the outside and above the centre of the front of the vessel or container in which such milk is contained a sign, in uncondensed gothic letters not less than one inch high, as follows: "This milk is equal to or above the standard established by law for skimmed milk, then such sign shall read 'skimmed milk,' but if such milk be below such standard, then such sign shall read 'separator milk.'"

Sec. 10. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, deliver, or buy any cow to be used for the production of milk or cream for sale, knowing that such cow is unfit for that purpose by reason of disease or injury; and whenever any veterinary surgeon duly authorized to act as an inspector of the health department of said District shall, in the course of inspections made under authority of this Act, find any cow on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in the District of Columbia in such condition as to be permanently unfit for the production of such milk or cream, he shall mark such cow so as to enable it to be permanently identified as inspected and condemned by said health department, and no person shall remove or deface such mark or cause any such mark to be removed or defaced without written authority from the health officer of said District.

Sec. 11. That no person suffering from any communicable disease, or who is liable to communicate any such disease to other persons, shall in said District work or assist in or about the production of milk or cream for sale or in or about the sale thereof. No person having power and authority to prevent shall knowingly permit any person aforesaid to work in or about the production or sale of milk.

Sec. 12. That every person holding a permit to sell milk or cream, or to hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale in said District, shall notify the health officer of said District, in writing, of the occurrence of any communicable disease whatsoever among the persons employed by him in connection with the business authorized by such permit or among persons dwelling on the premises where such business is conducted, and of the occurrence of any communicable disease among the cattle on the premises on which the milk or cream sold by him is produced, such notice to be forwarded to said health officer immediately after the person holding such permit shall become aware of the existence of any such disease as aforesaid.

Sec. 13. That no person shall in said

District use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream unless such wagon or vehicle has painted on or affixed to the outside thereof, plainly and legibly, and so that the same may be easily read by passers-by, the name and the location of the place of business of the person owning such milk or cream, and, if a permit has been issued to him, the number of his permit to sell milk or cream or to produce the same for sale. No person shall, in the District of Columbia, have milk or cream in bottles, or other receptacles intended to be left with consumers, in or about any vehicle in which milk or cream for sale is being carried in bulk. No person shall use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream which is not clean and free from garbage or other material or thing liable to contaminate such milk or cream.

Sec. 14. That every person holding or offering in said District milk or cream for sale shall at all times keep posted conspicuously in his place of business, in plain and legible letters, and so that the same may be easily read by purchasers of such milk or cream, the name or names of the person or persons from whom such milk or cream has been obtained.

Sec. 15. That the health officer of said District be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon application in writing by the owner of any cattle from which milk or cream is, or is to be, produced for sale in the District of Columbia, to cause every bull and cow upon the premises upon which said milk or cream is to be produced to be examined physically, and in such other ways as may be necessary to determine the condition thereof, and to cause every such bull and cow which has thus been examined and found to be sound to be marked in such manner as may be necessary, in the judgment of said health officer, permanently to identify such animal as inspected and passed, and to cause every such bull and cow so examined, which is found not to be sound, to be permanently marked so as to be identified as inspected and condemned; Provided, however, That no such inspection shall be made unless the person applying therefor shall, in making application, agree to cause every condemned animal to be removed from his premises, to cause such premises to be disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, and after the completion of such inspection to bring or keep no new bull or cow thereon except such as have been similarly examined and passed as sound by some competent veterinary surgeon acting under the supervision of or in conjunction with said health officer. No person shall sell or hold or offer for sale in said District any milk or cream from any cow which has not been thus tested, under any representation that said milk or cream comes from "tested cattle," "tuberculin-tested cattle," "cattle free from tuberculosis," "veterinary tested cattle," or under any similar representation. No person shall counterfeit or imitate any mark used for the identification of cattle which have been inspected under the supervision of said health department of said District, nor remove or deface any such mark, nor cause any such mark to be removed or defaced from or on any animal on which it has been placed under such supervision, nor place any such mark, or cause any such mark to be placed, on any animal which has not been so tested. And if any person whose cattle have been examined and passed, as hereinbefore authorized, shall desire to discontinue the sale of milk from such cattle exclusively, he shall so notify the health officer of said District, in writing, and said health officer shall cause the fact of such discontinuance to be announced by advertisement in some daily paper or daily papers published in said District. No person whose cattle have been examined and registered as aforesaid in said District shall, without a written permit from said health officer, place or keep, or permit to be placed or kept, on the premises on which such registered cattle are kept, any bull or cow which has not been examined and passed as sound as aforesaid.

Sec. 16. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all premises on which milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, to secure proper care of such milk and cream, and to secure the isolation on such premises of cattle suffering from contagious diseases. And said Commissioners are further authorized to affix to such regulations such penalties as may, in their judgment, be necessary to enable them to secure the enforcement thereof.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of said District, and of such inspectors of the health department as he may designate, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by authority thereof. And said health officer and inspectors are hereby authorized, in the performance of such duty, to enter and inspect all places in said District where milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, and to board and examine all cars, boats, wagons, and other vehicles, and to stop all wagons and other vehicles for that purpose. No person shall interfere with said health officer or with any inspector in the performance of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection or examination aforesaid.

Sec. 18. That no person shall in said District counterfeit, or make any imitation of, or publish, or have in his possession any counterfeit or imitation of any permit authorized by this Act.

Sec. 19. That the term "milk," as used in this Act, shall be held to mean all varieties and forms whatsoever of the fresh milk of the cow, unless otherwise indicated by the context.

Sec. 20. That the presence in said District in or about the place of business of any person dealing in milk or cream, or in or about any vehicle used by any such person for the delivery of the same, of any milk or cream which is forbidden by law to be sold shall be prima facie evidence of an intent on the part of such person to sell the same and of the fact that he is holding or offering the same for sale.

Sec. 21. That all permits to keep or maintain dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia, or to bring or send milk into said District, which have been issued in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall cease and determine on the first day of the month of July occurring three months after the passage of this Act; and all regulations which have been made under authority of said Act shall continue in force until revoked by the Commissioners of said District.

Sec. 22. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 23. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District, at the instance of the health officer of said District, upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

Sec. 24. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

YARNS FROM LOUISIANA.

Somewhere in the Crescent City There Lives the Equal of Manchester.

"The theory that a moving train carries along an envelope of air is very interesting," continued the engineer, "and I believe there is a good deal of truth in it. I first had my attention attracted to the subject by a curious incident that happened several years ago at a crossing near Birmingham, Ala., where trains pass twice a day at a speed of about forty miles an hour. The tracks are seven feet apart, and there would seem to be ample room to stand between them in perfect safety. One afternoon a small fox terrier dog belonging to a section boss was asleep in the middle space, and woke up just as the trains closed in from each side. There was a barrel on the ground nearby, and the dog, in his fright, jumped on top of it. That possibly brought him into one of the rushing envelopes of air; at any rate, he was whirled off his feet and thrown clear to the roof of the opposite car, where he was subsequently found, jammed against a ventilator chimney, with no injury except a broken leg. How in the world he ever made such a journey and escaped alive is a mystery, unless his fall was deadened by a cushion of air."

Appropos of atmospheric pressure, it is a well-known fact that there is a "vortex space" or "zone of suction" directly behind any rapidly moving train, and its presence accounts for a grotesque happening that took place some time ago on the Southern Pacific. While the California-bound express was going through Western Arizona at a clipping gait a passenger who was on the verge of the jim-jams rushed out to the rear platform, climbed on the rail, and jumped off. He was wearing a very long linen duster, and a muscular tourist who happened to be on the platform at the time, grabbed it by the tails as it sailed by and yelled for help. When some of the others ran to his assistance they found the lunatic stretched straight out in the air behind the platform, howling like a Comanche, but safely anchored by his duster, which had turned inside out and caught him at the shoulders. The muscular gentleman was hanging on for dear life, but had it not been for the fact that the would-be suicide was virtually sustained and carried along by the suction of the vortex space something would certainly have given way. They reeled the man in like a kite, and he promised to be good. We have very little exact knowledge at present of the atmospheric conditions that surround a moving train. A fuller knowledge of them may lead to the solution of some baffling problems in traction."

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

One Way of Settling It.

The other evening as a muscular person was passing a house, a lady who stood at the gate called out to him: "Sir, I appeal to you for protection."

"What's the matter?" he asked, as he stopped short.

"There's a man in the house and he won't go out of doors, though I have ordered him to."

"He won't, eh? We'll see about that."

Thereupon the man gave the woman his coat to hold and sailed into the house. He found a man at the supper table, and took him by the neck and remarked: "Nice style of brute you are, eh? Come out of this, or I'll break every bone in your body!"

The man fought, and it was not till a chair had been broken and the table upset that he was hauled out of doors by the legs and given a fling through the gates.

"Now, then, you brass-faced old tramp, you move on, or I'll finish you!"

"Tramp! Tramp!" shouted the victim, as he got up. "I'm no tramp! I own this property and live in this house."

"You do?"

"Yes, that's my wife holding your coat."

"Thunder!" whispered the muscular man as he gazed from one to the other and realized that it was the wife's method of finishing a row she had been having with her husband. And then he made a grab for his coat and disappeared into the darkness.—Tit-Bits.

The richest town in Germany, according to the estimates of the Property Tax Commission for 1890, is not Berlin, but Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The ants in one nest are not all of the same size. A Swiss professor has found them as different as so many human beings, with dwarfs, giants, cripples, etc.

Latest advices from St. Petersburg are to the effect that the Russian Government has appropriated an amount of 500,000 rubles for the establishment of a mountain observatory in the Caucasus, on the top of a mountain in the neighborhood of Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus. The observatory will be provided with the latest and most improved scientific instruments, and it is reported that the requisite buildings will be erected in the course of the present year. Well known Russian scientific men will be in charge of the new observatory.

E. C. Green, of the Ceylon botanical gardens, reports a remarkable case of web-spinning by red ants. A breach having been made in a structure of leaves on which a colony were at work, the ants at once set to work to repair the damage. Some of them went to a distant nest and brought two young ants that were in the grub stage and passed them back and forth across the gap repeatedly. At length it was seen that a web was being spun, the silken threads issuing from the mouths of the grubs. In this way the breach was mended. The mature ants must have passed the spinning stage; hence they impressed the youngsters.

The preservation of juicy fruits, mushrooms, etc., may, according to a German technical journal, be effected by placing the articles in a warm, five per cent. gelatin solution, and after cooling, submerging them in a mixture of twenty parts of formaldehyde and ninety parts of water. By this means an insoluble gelatin envelope is formed, which serves to keep intact the natural form and color of all fruits and succulent plants subjected to the treatment; moreover, fermentative bacteria are completely destroyed thereby. It would be important, perhaps, before eating the fruit, to get rid of the strongly antiseptic covering, out of respect to the stomach.

It is a matter of common observation that cats always fall upon their feet. Recently a Maltese kitten about two-thirds grown, belonging to Mr. J. H. Serviss, of Closter, N. J., was chased by a dog and took refuge in a tall tree, which has almost no branches up to a height of sixty feet. The kitten ascended to that elevation, and apparently through terror refused to descend. It remained on its lofty perch four days and nights, including one night of tempestuous rain and lightning. Finally a boy, armed with climbers, was sent after the kitten. On his approach, it ran out on a slender branch and leaped. Mr. Serviss watched it descend and observed that its legs were widely spread, and that it kept its belly toward the ground, until, striking a small branch of a neighboring tree about fifteen feet from the ground, its balance was destroyed, and it fell on its side. No bones were broken, but it was severely bruised, and for several days it would swallow nothing but water. Soon it entirely recovered.

In Albuquerque, New Mexico, which has an altitude of about 5000 feet, the recipes and regulations laid down by the ordinary cook-book are, it seems, worthless. Water boils there at 202 degrees Fahrenheit instead of at 212 degrees, as at sea level; hence articles of food to be boiled require a much longer cooking than the usual cook-book prescribes. On account of the extreme dryness of the air, farinaceous foods, such as beans, corn, etc., lose so much of their moisture that they require long soaking in water before cooking. The worst difficulty, however, is said to be with cake and bread making. Ordinary directions as to the number of eggs and amount of baking powder break down altogether. "As the barometric pressure largely determines the effectiveness of the 'raiser,' this may explain the unusual action of the baking soda and egg batter."

John Chinaman on Velvet.

Whatever lay next to the Malay's hand in Malaya has been elbowed away by the Chinaman. As with things little, so with things great. The rich mines and the great organizations of labor—down to the performance in detail of the labor itself—are exploited and dominated by the Chinaman. So what do I see when I go to the metropolis of Singapore or to those lesser stars in the galaxy of Malay cities—Penang and Malacca? Why, John Chinaman, spreading himself squarely on his profits, and in luxurious clubs and whitewashed palaces, spending a part of them royally. And more—in the cool of the evening—behold high stepping horses and coachman and footman gorgeously liveried—knee-breeches, buckles, silver buttons, and all the rest of it—and seated in the scarlet-lined landau. I again behold John Chinaman, imperturbable, yellow, wrinkled, gorgeous with the silken costume of his country on his body, and absurdly grotesque with the gray felt bowler of Europe on his head.—London Mail.

Ruskin's Letters.

A collection of the autograph correspondence between John Ruskin and Mr. Rawdon Brown, who for many years was British Consul at Venice, has been presented to the British Museum by Mr. Cavendish Bentinck. The correspondence covers a period of over fifty years, including the time when Ruskin was prosecuting his art studies in Italy.